

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

R. R. R.
90
OUT OF
100

OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventable Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills, (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. PAIN, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Cholera, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Legs, Arms, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, &c., will in a FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready Relief.

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with the Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause, a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the sluggish and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action, perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one teaspoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.

If seized with Fever, take 4 or 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on taking Relief repeatedly, every four hours, and the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be followed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Bilious Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt the Relief should be used.

Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868

For Sale by

Redington & Co., San Francisco,
Crane & Brigham, San Francisco,
R. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco,
Justin Gates & Bro., Sacramento,
And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do.,
Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Shakers' do.,
Root do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda, Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules, Thoms' Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Emulgators, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Fumigating Pastils, Trusses, J. B. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indelible Pencils, a New Invention, Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Looches, etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds,
Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-4f

MANILA CIGARS—Only a few left, of these Choice Cigars, which we have been selling at [16] BOLLES & CO.

BOSTON FAMILY FLOUR—In Half and quarter bags, put up expressly for Family use, and for sale by BOLLES & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS

BEAR TESTIMONY TO
The Wonderful Curative Effects of
Dr. Joseph Walker's



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS!
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

"The Life of all Flesh is the Blood thereof." Purify the Blood, and the health of the whole system will follow. It is a Gentle Purgative, as well as a Tonic.

These Bitters are not a gilded pill, to delight the eye or please the fancy, but a Medical Preparation, composed of the Best Vegetable Ingredients known.

Cleanse the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin, in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; Cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins; Cleanse it when it is full, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the Blood healthy, and all will be well.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Coughs, Distress, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bileous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of this Dyspepsia. For these, trouble, take Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, and quickly all painful symptoms will disappear.

It is a Gentle Purgative. As well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs. In this respect, these Bitters have no equal.

For Female Complaints. Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence, that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

For Catarrh of the Bladder. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, these Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Pain, Tumor and Swelling. Lurking in the system of so many thousands on the Pacific Coast, are effectively destroyed and removed.

Morbid Condition of the Blood. This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Tetters or Salt Rheum, Ringworm Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, and Eruptions of all kinds. For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a Morbid Condition of the Blood, medical science and skill have not, as yet, discovered a Blood Purifier equal to Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

Diseases of the Blood. Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder. It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taste, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

Bilious Remittent Fevers. And Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the Valleys of the Pacific Coast, during the Summer and Autumn, and especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied with extensive derangements of the Stomach and Liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the Liver, a weakness and irritable state of the Stomach, and great torpor of the Bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for this purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored fecal matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the Liver, and restoring the healthy functions of the Digestive Organs generally. The universal popularity of this valuable remedy in regions subject to malarious influences, is sufficient evidence of its power as a remedy in such diseases.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Agents, corner Pine and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco, Cal., and Sacramento, Cal., and 34 Platt Street, N. Y.

GEORGE C. McLEAN, Agent.
16-6mc Honolulu, H. I.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

1869 1869

THOMAS SPENCER—PLANTATION.

1869

HILLO, H. I.

Sugar and Molasses.

CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN

quantities to suit purchasers, by

WALKER & ALLEN,

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Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1869

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MAKKE PLANTATION.

New Crop of Sugar & Molasses

NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN

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C. BREWER & CO.,

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NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR

Sale in quantities to suit purchasers,

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CHOICE SUGAR

FROM KAALAA AND LAIE PLANTATIONS, now coming in and for sale by

THO. H. DAVIES,

Agent.

POLAR & SPERM OIL—In quantities to suit, and for sale by **BOLLES & CO.**

TAR, PITCH, COAL TAR, Bright Varnish, &c., &c. For sale by [16] BOLLES & CO.

POETRY.

SLOWCUS ON VELOCIPED.

The shades of night were coming down,
As swiftly racing through the town
A youth whose strength could scarce suffice
To keep him on that strange device,
Velocipede!

His brow was sad; his eyes revealed
His woe, like onions newly peeled;
And like a five cent Jewsharp rung,
His accents when aloud he sung,
"Velocipede!"

A jolly tavern he drew near;
The boys are drinking lager beer,
His throat is parching for a drop
But yet he can't make out to stop
Velocipede!

"What makes you pass?" an old man said,
And then yelled—"I'm hully on your head!"
As youth tore past on "other side,"
And answering very faintly cried,
"Velocipede!"

"O stay," a maiden shrieked, and says
"Best you soft head again those stays!"
He answered, "I would go, it does,
"If I could only shake this here
Velocipede!"

"Beware the lamp post up the street,"
"Beware!" a gutter soon you'll meet!"
But he went rattling out of sight,
And many more saw that night
Velocipede!

At break of day, far out of town,
Velocipede all broken down,
A cow-boy found, who then and there
Uttered his self complacent prayer
"Velocipede!"

Our traveler could not be found
Among the fragments on the ground;
Whether he went to tongue can tell,
Perhaps he went on straight on—well,
Velocipede!

Off in the twilight cold and gray
Our Velo-City-sens may lay
Their long legs close to the ground
And hear this early solemn sound,
"Velocipede!"

"Velocipede!"

New York Correspondence.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Leit and the Forty Thieves—Changes in New York City—The Thieves—Plundering Contrabands—The Broadway Surface Railroad Bill—A. T. Stewart's Check-norment.

NEW YORK CITY, 1869.

Lo! the winter is past, "The rain is over and gone." Leit, with his forty days of abstinence, has done its work of preparation upon the bodies and souls of men, and its days are numbered. But the Forty Pretty Thieves still reign at Niblo's Garden, in spite of that sharp, old skin-flint, who after witnessing the dramatic performance of Lydia Thompson and troupe, demanded the return of his admission fee, on the plea that he had been able to count only thirty-nine thieves on the stage. This play brings in about forty thousand dollars per month, to the lucky manager.

The promenade on Broadway, this pleasant April afternoon, when he has proceeded as far as Great Jones' Street, suddenly finds himself crowded to the inner part of the sidewalk, with but half the usual allowance of roadway, and struggling, in the midst of a confused procession of Paniers and hoop-skirts. The outer half of the sidewalk is occupied by huge piles of granite paving-stones, the arrangement of which, suggests riots and revolutionary barricades.

The stream of carriages and vehicles is turned aside and finds its way through side streets, until it emerges again below the obstruction in the great thoroughfare. Where a few hours since, the continual procession flowed like a river, now a gang of workmen are tearing up the strong pavement and exposing the soil, where malaria and disease have been covered over for sixteen years. Many parts of New York are built on swamps, and over the beds of what were once sluggish streams of water, the imprisoned moisture of which, breeds a poisonous miasm.

Physicians can trace the course of these concealed streams by the cases of intermittent fever, that occur along their track, and many of the laborers who expose themselves, in their work, to the influence of these emanations, are seized by malarious fevers.

Why is this old roadway so unceremoniously disturbed? The operations we see, mean that a contract has been made for putting down a new pavement on Broadway. To every one who lives in the city, the subject of pavements is one of great interest. The two desiderata in a pavement are, that it shall offer firm footing to horses, and that it shall be cheap. In Paris, Louis Napoleon conceived it to be an additional desideratum that it shall be such, as not to furnish the *Sans Culottes* with the materials for barricades in their next revolutionary frenzy. He has accordingly removed a large part of the paving-stones, and the streets of Paris are macadamized.

The principal varieties of street pavement in New York, are five:

First—The well-known "Cobble-Stone" pavement. This is made of rounded, water-washed stones of various sizes, that form a road that is by no means even, over which wheels lurch and jolt and rattle, as noisily, and almost as uncomfortably, as over a Virginia "corduroy." Its only merits are cheapness and ease of repair. Numerous streets of this city boast nothing better than this primitive paving.

Second—The pavement next in frequency of use is the "Belgian." This pavement is composed of granite blocks, each about six inches square in its base, seven deep, and slightly pyramidal in form. The larger ends, or the bases of the pyramids, are turned up, and form a firm, even floor, that is a great improvement on the bony knobs of the cobble-stones.

Third—"The Rose" pavement. This is a heavier pavement than the Belgian, and differs from it, simply in being made of stones about eight or ten times as large. It has the advantage over the former, that the weight of each stone makes it difficult of displacement, for which reason it is used on Broadway and on other streets, where the wear and travel are the heaviest. But this advantage is offset by the equally great disadvantage, that the smooth, uninterrupted surface of stone is so great as to make footing on it very precarious. To obviate this difficulty, each stone is deeply grooved; but still, the number of accidents that weekly occur on it, is considerable. This kind of pavement has been used on the principal part of Broadway since 1853.

During slippery weather, it is almost an hourly occurrence to see some horse stretched upon his side, vainly struggling under the stimulus of oaths and kicks to regain his footing—a sight that must appeal painfully to the sympathies of that worthy and indefatigable gentleman, Mr. Berp, whose exertions, as President of the "Society for the

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," are something heroic and remarkable, and reminds one at times, of the insane devotion of Don Quixote. This gentleman has, for many years, shown his humanity by a tender regard for the dogs, cats, sheep, rabbits, frogs and turtles which have had the honor of ennobling their lives by becoming martyrs to science, under the experiments of such vivisectioners as Professor Dalton and Austin Flint, Jr. It is due, however, to these gentlemen, to say, that their devotion to science has never led them to inflict unnecessary pain, in their experiments. But to return to the consideration of pavements:

The fourth kind of stone pavement is the "Gedde" pavement, now for the first time being introduced into New York. It is the patent of a German, whose name it bears, and, it is said, has never been used elsewhere. The pavement is made of deep, narrow granite blocks, from three and a half, to five inches deep. The process of putting down this pavement, is as follows: First, the street is bedded with gravel and coarse sand, which is carefully smoothed and rounded off; upon this the pavement is laid. Each stone—about the size of a pulpit bible—is set into the sandy bed prepared for it, and tapped until it fits into its proper place. The stones are placed on their edges, and arranged lengthwise across the street—"breaking joints," as bricklayers say—thus making an interrupted surface, on which no horse need slip. An elevation of about four inches—one inch to every ten feet—is given to the centre of the roadway, to make the necessary water-shed. After this, the stones are driven down by powerful blows from heavy beetles, until they are solidly fixed in their beds. Cart-loads of sand are now brought on, and spread over the whole surface. This sinks down between the stones, and fills every crack and cranny.

When this new pavement is completed, Broadway will present a solid stone floor, of superior construction, more than forty feet wide, stretching in beautiful undulations from the gothic steeple of "Trinity," to the elegant spire of Grace Church, which limit the vista at either end of the street.

In New York, until lately, the idea of a pavement which should be nearly noiseless, has hardly been entertained. Street pavements have always been drums, to be beaten by iron hoofs. And the noise of a miserable milk-cart, rattling at early morn over the rough cobble-stones, can penetrate the merchant's mansion and disturb his golden dreams, or rack the fevered brain of an invalid, when painfully alive to every sound.

I write in the neighborhood of three of the principal music halls of the city. During "the season," they are constantly used for balls and concerts, and on these occasions, the neighboring streets are blocked up with a great number of larks and private carriages, crowded together in seemingly inextricable confusion. When the gray dawn breaks upon the city and signals to the gay revellers to "cloak and away to home," the hubbub that ensues among the coachmen and cab-drivers, defies description. What with the rattling of wheels, the stamping of countless iron hoofs on the stones, and the maledictions of the "Jehus," that pour in at every open casement, sleep is murdered for all the neighbors.

Fifth—"The Nicholson" Pavement. But after years of noise from such pavements, one has been invented and brought into use which makes the most travelled thoroughfare hardly more noisy under the tramp of a thousand hoofs than a grassy plain.

"And silence, like a pensive fall,
And hushed the blows of sound."

If some philanthropic inventor would now complete this discovery by contriving noiseless wheels for the carriages, and inaudible hoofs for the horses, the dawn of the millennium would be greatly hastened. This noiseless pavement, called the "Nicholson" Pavement, is made of sections of pine wood, placed so that the grain runs vertically. It is being laid in some of the side streets, where it is most desirable to prevent noise. The process of putting down this pavement is quite simple: A flooring of planks, soaked in tar, is first laid on a smooth sand-bed. The wooden blocks are sections of three inch pine planking, and are about eight inches deep. These are dipped in boiling tar, and then placed edge to edge, vertically, in a line, running across the street, resembling the types in the composing-stick of a printer. The blocks are now nailed firmly to cleats that run up a few inches from the flooring; there remains above the cleat, an interval, between the rows of wooden blocks, as thick as the cleat itself. This space is subsequently filled with a particular size of gravel-stones, that have been dried thoroughly, over portable furnaces. Melted pitch is now poured down these cracks, until every seam and interstice is full. The gravel and pitch are firmly compacted by heavy blows; more pitch is poured on and covered with gravel, and the Nicholson pavement is complete—a noiseless one it is, and which finds favor (as a contractor said to me) with all classes, except the blacksmiths, for it is not destructive to horse-shoes. This pavement has been thoroughly tried in Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities of the West, where it was invented, having stood the test of many years.

The cost of laying the Gedde pavement in Broadway, is three dollars and seventy-five cents by the square yard. The Nicholson pavement costs about four dollars a yard—certainly not a very extravagant investment for New Yorkers, when we consider the prices they pay for silks and shawls. But the unhappy horse-owners are charged ten dollars per yard for it, and are forced to pay it. The six dollars extra, is pure "steal."

Up to this time, Broadway, below Fourteenth Street, has escaped the mutilation and damage of a horse-railroad. But there is now in the Legislature at Albany, a powerful combination, backed by millions of dollars, that is exhausting every means of bribery, intrigue, and political influence, to carry, over the veto of the Governor, a bill, granting to a corporation the right to run a surface railroad through Broadway. The privilege of doing this is worth a great sum of money, as such a railroad would be immensely profitable to its stockholders. This huge scheme of plunder, while it has stirred a deep feeling of indignation in the minds of all thinking citizens, seems almost to have paralyzed its expression through the public press, as with a feeling of helplessness. Appreciating this, A. T. Stewart lately offered to give two million of dollars into the public treasury, for the privilege of laying this railroad, and promising to carry passengers at three cents a head. But this arrangement would not fill the pockets of the "honor-able men" who vote for the bill; so Mr. Stewart's proposition is almost certain to be rejected.

CLAVIS.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," are something heroic and remarkable, and reminds one at times, of the insane devotion of Don Quixote. This gentleman has, for many years, shown his humanity by a tender regard for the dogs, cats, sheep, rabbits, frogs and turtles which have had the honor of ennobling their lives by becoming martyrs to science, under the experiments of such vivisectioners as Professor Dalton and Austin Flint, Jr. It is due, however, to these gentlemen, to say, that their devotion to science has never led them to inflict unnecessary pain, in their experiments. But to return to the consideration of pavements:

CLAVIS.

HARDWARE, &C.

FOR SALE,

—AT—

J. T. WATERHOUSE'S.
WHOLESALE STORE

Queen's Wharf,

Galvanized Corrugated Roofing,

A Cheap and Desirable Covering for

Dwelling Houses and Stores.

—ALSO—

Galvanized Guttering,

Spouting, and Ridge Capping,

Plain Galvanized Iron, gauges various

Fencing Wire, gal'd and plain,

Iron Wheel-barrows,

Perforated Zinc,

Iron Ladders,

Percussion Caps,

Gunpowder,

Shot,

Iron Standards for Wire Fencing,

At 30 Cents Each.

For Sale at J. T. Waterhouse's,

Galvanized

Wire

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Fencing.

To keep out Rabbits, Cats, or Crows with

their wings cut.

For Sale at J. T. Waterhouse's,

PATENT IRON

Hurdle Continuation Fencing

Same as Sample erected on the corner of

Kukui and Nuanu Streets,

At 45 Cents per running Foot,

5 bars, including Standards every 5 feet.

Iron Pillars and Posts,

for straining Wire Fencing.

FOR SALE,

—AT—

J. T. WATERHOUSE'S,
CUTLERY,

Various—of superior quality, made to order

and warranted.

Crockeryware,

Glassware,

Saddles, Bridles,

Blankets,

DRY GOODS,

Of Various Descriptions,

Amoskeag and Pearl River Denim,

Groceries, and Hardware,